

MISCELLANY

Under this department are ordinarily grouped: News Items; Letters; Special Articles; Twenty-five Years Ago column; California Board of Medical Examiners; and other columns as occasion may warrant. Items for the News column must be furnished by the fifteenth of the preceding month. For Book Reviews, see index on the front cover, under Miscellany.

NEWS

Coming Meetings

American Medical Association, San Francisco, June 13-17, 1938. Olin West, M.D., 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Secretary.

California Medical Association, Hotel Huntington, Pasadena, May 9-12, 1938. F. C. Warnshuis, M.D., 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Secretary.

American Society of Tropical Medicine, New Orleans, November 30 to December 3, 1937. N. Paul Hudson, M.D., Department of Bacteriology, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, Secretary.

Pacific Coast Surgical Association, Los Angeles, February 22-25, 1938. H. Glenn Bell, M.D., University of California Hospital, San Francisco, Secretary.

Medical Broadcasts*

Los Angeles County Medical Association

The radio broadcast program for the Los Angeles County Medical Association for the month of December is as follows:

Thursday, December 2—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.
Saturday, December 4—KFI, 9:15 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:00 a. m., Your Doctor and You.
Thursday, December 9—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.
Saturday, December 11—KFI, 9:15 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:00 a. m., Your Doctor and You.
Thursday, December 16—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.
Saturday, December 18—KFI, 9:15 a. m., The Road to Health; KFAC, 11:00 a. m., Your Doctor and You.
Thursday, December 23—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.
Saturday, December 25—KFI, holiday (Christmas).
Thursday, December 30—KECA, 11:00 a. m., The Road to Health.

Los Angeles County Charities and Institutional Expenditures.—From a leaflet on allocation of tax moneys, sent out by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, are taken the following interesting figures:

Charities—Relief—\$23,393,912.	
Aid to 40,000 needy persons over 65 years old, for which State and United States will reimburse County to extent of \$11,332,750.....	\$15,850,000
Aid to 15,000 needy families and individuals.....	4,531,604
Care of 12,375 orphans and needy children, for which County will be reimbursed by State and United States to extent of \$1,284,550.....	1,605,688
Aid to 2,600 needy blind persons, for which County will be reimbursed by State and United States to extent of \$919,930.....	1,406,620
Charities—Administration—\$3,148,316.	
Administration of relief outside of institutions and rehabilitation of persons who would otherwise be County charges.....	3,148,316
Institutional Care—\$8,446,816.	
Care of 2,561 bed patients and 1,331 out-patients daily in General Hospital.....	5,430,341
Care of 2,280 helpless, aged, psychopathic and chronically ill persons at Rancho Los Amigos, and 900 persons in rest homes.....	1,364,078
Care of 995 tubercular patients at Olive View Sanatorium, and 880 patients in rest homes....	1,652,397

* County societies giving medical broadcasts are requested to send information as soon as arranged (stating station, day, date and hour, and subject) to CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE, 450 Sutter Street, San Francisco, for inclusion in this column.

American Board of Otolaryngology.—The American Board of Otolaryngology will hold an examination in San Francisco on Friday and Saturday, June 10 and 11, 1938.

Prospective candidates are asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Board, W. P. Wherry, M.D., 1500 Medical Arts Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

New York World's Fair Exhibits on Public Health, Medicine, and Sanitation.—The appointment of Dr. Joseph Peter Hoguet, a surgeon of long and varied experience, as Administrative Assistant and Medical Director of the New York World's Fair of 1939, was announced by Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair.

In this position, Doctor Hoguet will be in charge of the executive and administrative work of the Division of Public Health, Medicine, and Sanitation. He will also be responsible for the health of members of the Exposition staff and other employees and of visitors attending the Fair when the latter is opened to the public.

Social Disease Control Urged.—The National Broadcasting Company presented the problem of social diseases to its radio audience recently in a carefully worded address by Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Doctor Fishbein's message was that venereal diseases were curable and that scientific knowledge, with the cooperation of the public, was adequate to bring them under control.

His remarks were broadcast at the invitation of the radio system "to emphasize the NBC sympathy with the current campaign against social diseases and to illuminate its policy." Recently NBC banned a broadcast by General Hugh Johnson on the same subject.

In inviting the Chicago physician to speak, Lenox R. Lohr, President of NBC, said Doctor Fishbein, as a physician and editor, was familiar with the problems surrounding network broadcasting on the topic of social diseases.

General Johnson, however, was asked to introduce Doctor Fishbein. His introduction was picked up from Washington.

"Radio reaches the whole family," Lohr telegraphed. "It is our feeling that only persons who, like yourself, are authoritative on the subject and who also are experienced in speaking on it, are qualified to present the material in terms which the general listener can accept."

Doctor Fishbein said in his prepared address:

"Known to the world for centuries, the venereal diseases, sometimes called the social diseases, have gradually developed in increasing prevalence and prominence, while other infectious diseases have gradually been brought under control.

"If these diseases were transmitted chiefly by flies or mosquitoes, they would long since have been stamped out.

"The word 'syphilis' is not a new word. But it has taken more than four hundred years to bring the word out into the light of public discussion. Simply because this disease is so intimately concerned with the personal lives of human beings, simply because it is so closely associated with the maintenance of our moral standards, discussion has been inhibited and control thereby made more difficult."

Referring, then, to the great progress made by medicine in fighting the diseases, Dr. Fishbein said the use of these discoveries "has languished primarily because many people do not know the nature of the disease. Many people do not realize they are curable. Today scientific medicine, combining its efforts with those of public health officials, is beginning an organized, sustained campaign in which the public is participating on a tremendous scale."

Medical College Heads Visit University Center.—

The manner in which cancer is treated experimentally with radio-active substances made from common salt, the smallest dissected human skeleton in existence, hardly larger than a man's thumb, and a number of other marvels of medical science, were displayed and outlined to the delegates to the meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges here recently. The meeting was held in a downtown hotel, and the display took place in the Crummer Room of the University of California Medical School, in San Francisco, which contains priceless medical specimens of many sorts.

The exhibit of the radio-sodium cancer treatment, with charts, was directed by Dr. J. G. Hamilton, who is working with both the medical school and the physics radiation laboratory in Berkeley in the development of this new treatment. The radio-sodium is produced by the radiation laboratory.

The exhibit also included late developments in the treatment of blood diseases, under the direction of Dr. S. P. Lucia; the treatment of diabetic children, under the direction of Dr. F. S. Smyth; surgical procedures, under the direction of Doctors H. C. Naffziger and F. W. Lynch, and the influence of the thyroid gland on the absorption of sugars, under the direction of Dr. T. L. Althausen.

In addition to the exhibits in the Crummer Room, the delegates viewed other demonstrations of various types throughout the other buildings in the Medical Center.

A feature of the meeting was an informal dinner on the evening of Monday, October 25, the opening day of the convention, at which Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, vice-president and provost of the University of California, was a speaker. The delegates also visited the campus of the University in Berkeley on the afternoon of the same day.

American Academy of Pediatrics.—The annual meeting of Region IV was held in Los Angeles on November 4, 5 and 6, at the headquarters at the Ambassador Hotel.

The program follows:

Thursday Afternoon, November 4

Recent Investigations with the Tuberculin Ointment Patch Test—Ernst Wolff, M.D., San Francisco.

Pyloric Stenosis—Harmon Tremaine, M.D., Boise, Idaho.

A Case of Glycogen Storage Disease—Ezra Fish, M.D., Beverly Hills. Remarks on Peritoneoscopy as a Diagnostic Procedure in This and Similar Conditions—John C. Rudock, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Calcium and Phosphorus Balance Studies in Children with Latent Hilar Glandular Tuberculosis—William A. Reilly, M.D., San Francisco.

A Case of Unusual Fungus Infection—Rieta Hough, M.D., San Diego (by invitation).

Friday Morning, November 5

Care of Skin of the New-Born, Prevention of Infection—L. Howard Smith, M.D., Portland.

The Undescended Testicle—Norman Nixon, M.D., Los Angeles.

The Present Status of Endocrinology as Related to Pediatrics—E. Kost Shelton, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Convalescent Serum: Its Uses and Preparation—C. M. Hyland, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Growth and Development as Related to Pediatric Surgery—Herbert E. Coe, M.D., Seattle.

Friday Afternoon, November 5

The Course of Asthmatic Children in the Southwest—Vivian Tappan, M.D., Tucson.

Results of Eight Years' Treatment of Epilepsy in Children—Howard Cooder, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Some Observations on the Results of Direct Blood Transfusions—Alonzo Cass, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Is Cooley's Erythroblastic Anemia a Disease Entity?—Madeleine Fallon, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Encephalography in Children—Harry Dietrich, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Saturday Morning, November 6

Additional Uses for the Oxillatocapacigraph—Barnet E. Bonar, M.D., and Con Fenning, M.D., Salt Lake City.

Treatment of Adult Type of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Childhood—Lloyd B. Dickey, M.D., San Francisco.

Notes on Therapy in Communicable Diseases—Paul M. Hamilton, M.D., Alhambra.

Intestinal Allergy—Phillip E. Rothman, M.D., and Helen Hopkins, M.D., Los Angeles (by invitation).

Wood-Tick Paralysis in Children (Motion Picture Demonstration)—E. J. Barnett, M.D., Spokane.

University of California Hospital Proves Wide Service to State.—The state-wide service rendered by the University of California Hospital in San Francisco is strikingly shown in a report made by Dr. W. E. Carter, director of the out-patient department, to President Robert Gordon Sproul. This report shows that in the last five years to July 1, there have been 11,167 patients from fifty-one of California's fifty-eight counties, sent by 2,351 physicians.

These patients are sent to the University hospital either because of lack of adequate hospital facilities in their home communities, or to the consultation service conducted by the out-patient department because of ailments that require diagnostic methods and medical treatment not immediately available to the local physician.

Modoc, in the far northeastern portion of the State, has sent fifty-eight patients; Del Norte, small county in the northwestern corner, fourteen; and Imperial, on the Mexican border, three. Others have come from eastern Inyo, Mono and Lassen, from northern Siskiyou, from mountainous Calaveras, Eldorado, Mariposa and Tuolumne. San Francisco and Alameda counties show many patients likewise, as do the other populous counties of the State.

"These figures indicate that the University of California Hospital has been enabled to be of assistance to a large number of practicing physicians throughout the State, where they are confronted with patients financially unable to meet the fees of special consultants, whose disorders are confusing and who are not able to provide the cost of adequate medical attention for themselves," Doctor Carter said.

Dr. William F. Snow Is Honored.—On Friday evening, October 1, more than 400 friends and admirers of Dr. William F. Snow gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria to do him honor. From all ranks of medical, educational, political, public health and welfare workers came an enthusiastic response to the idea of paying tribute to the man whose life has been devoted to service in the difficult field of social hygiene. Hundreds of letters, telegrams, and radio messages poured in from friends who could not be present.

Admiration, affection and sincerity struck the keynote of the tributes from a distinguished panel of former and present colleagues and associates, including as toastmaster, Major-General Merritte W. Ireland, and as speakers, Dr. Wilbur A. Sawyer, Mr. Jerome D. Greene, Sir Arthur Newsholme, Miss Katharine F. Lenroot, Dr. Livingston Farrand, Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, and Dr. John H. Stokes.

The climax of the evening was the presentation by Dr. Edward L. Keyes of a medallion portrait of Doctor Snow. This beautifully sculptured bronze plaque is the work of Miss Brenda Putnam and was made possible by the subscriptions of friends of Doctor Snow. From the original sculpture a medal will be struck from time to time and awarded as the William Freeman Snow Medal for Distinguished Service in Social Hygiene. A committee of the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association will administer the fund and make the awards.

Trying to give voice to the emotions welling within, Doctor Snow, with characteristic modesty, said he could only be grateful that he was counted as one "of the innumerable company which has moved steadily through the generations discovering, applying, improving the opportunities for long life and sound health." And then, typically, he asked, "Where do we go from here?" His own answer was of the essence of his life's philosophy, "Straight-forward on the broad three-lane highway which can now be built over the trail which the many pioneers in this movement have blazed."

Doctor Snow was formerly Director of Public Health, State of California.

American Public Health Association.—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held on October 5 to 8, in New York City, registered a larger number of delegates than at any meeting in the Association's history. The total count was 3,549. The next highest registration was at Chicago in 1928, when slightly more than 2,500 were registered.

Both technical and scientific exhibits were so consistently good, the Governing Council memorialized them in a resolution of commendation.

The awards for scientific exhibit excellence were announced as follows:

1. The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research and The International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

2. Otto Neurath, President, International Foundation for Visual Education.

3. New York World's Fair, 1939, Inc.

4. Metropolitan Health Department of British Columbia, Canada.

5. New York City Cancer Committee.

6. American Medical Association.

A number of important resolutions were adopted. Some of the outstanding ones establishing Association policies may be summarized briefly as:

A resolution reiterating the attitude of the Association toward the removal of public health administration from political interference and control.

A resolution in favor of congressional appropriations for a minimum of two years for a nation-wide statistical survey of the accident problem.

A resolution supporting the development of more adequate diagnostic services for the control of syphilis.

A resolution supporting the Vinson Bill as the best procedure and organization for lessening the danger to public health from stream pollution.

A resolution pledging active support to measures which seek to secure better maternal and neonatal care.

A resolution authorizing a special committee to study the public health aspects of medical care, especially of chronic diseases.

As to Association leadership for the coming year, Dr. Arthur T. McCormack was inducted into the office of president, Mr. Abel Wolman, Professor of Sanitary Engineering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, was named president-elect.

The 1938 annual meeting will be held in Kansas City.

Second National Social Hygiene Day.—"Stamp Out Syphilis—Foe of Youth," will be the theme of the second National Social Hygiene Day to be observed on February 2, 1938, in a statement sent out by the American Social Hygiene Association, 50 West Fiftieth Street, New York, New York.

Of the half-million known new cases of syphilis each year, one in five is found among young men and women under twenty years of age. More startling, perhaps, is the fact that half of all syphilis infections are contracted by individuals in the age group of twenty to thirty years, a group which represents only one-fourth of the nation's population.

In line with the youth theme, the American Social Hygiene Association is enlisting the interest of those national organizations whose primary concern is with the problems of young people. The American Youth Congress, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Parent-Teacher organizations, church and "Y" groups, service clubs, and many others, will be asked to join in special observance of the proposed program.

Many were active during the period of the First National Social Hygiene Day early this year. New cooperating organizations, impressed by the success of that pioneer venture, have come forward voluntarily to share in the task of making the second Social Hygiene Day an even greater success.

Last February's event resulted in more than 500 conferences and meetings, 135 radio periods, and a sweeping flood of newspaper and magazine comment.

Indications point to an even greater national response to the 1938 Social Hygiene Day, and all agencies and persons who have at heart the success of the campaign to stamp out syphilis are urged to join in this national endeavor to tell all the people the facts about this enemy of youth and public health and how it may be conquered.

In addition to preliminary activity for the second National Social Hygiene Day, the American Social Hygiene Association, through its National Anti-Syphilis Committee, is organizing state and local committees to assist in the appeal for \$500,000, which will enter its general solicitation phase immediately after February 2, 1938.

General John J. Pershing heads the committee, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is vice-chairman, and Charles H. Babcock is chairman of the Executive Committee. Over two hundred leaders in the professions and business have endorsed this national appeal and have pledged themselves to aid in the fight to "stamp out syphilis."

Press Clippings.—Some news clippings dealing with matters related to public health activities or medical practice follow:

Doctors Take Syphilis Tests to Begin Drive

Leaders Map Distribution of 450,000 Cards

Twenty prominent physicians and social workers gave impetus to the Chicago syphilis control program on October 3 by volunteering to have blood tests made as a prelude to the city-wide distribution of 450,000 freed blood-test cards.

All Relievers to Get Cards

"We want it known that we believe what we preach," said Doctor Bundesen, as the others about the luncheon table signed cards expressing their willingness to submit to blood tests.

Wide distribution of the free test cards was assured by the cooperation promised by those present. Charles E. Miner, State WPA Director, and Leo M. Lyons, Chicago Relief Administrator, declared that cards would be given to all on WPA projects and on relief, and the representatives of the private charitable organizations joined with them.

Representing the private organizations were Joel D. Hunter, United Charities; Wilfred S. Reynolds, Council of Social Agencies; S. A. Goldsmith, Jewish Charities; and Father Vincent Cooke of the Catholic Charities.

Can Handle Five Thousand a Day

Distribution of the cards will be regulated by the Health Department on the basis of returns of blood specimens to the city and state laboratories. About five thousand specimens can be examined each day by the combined laboratory forces.

Each person receiving a card is asked to take it to a physician, who is requested to take a specimen of the subject's blood and send it to the city laboratory. The results will be reported to the physician who, in turn, will communicate them to the subject.—*Chicago Tribune*, October 14, 1937.

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Funds Promised for Nation-Wide Paralysis Fight

Funds will be ready next spring to help public health agencies wherever an infantile paralysis emergency occurs, Dr. Paul de Kruif, writer on medical topics and secretary of President Roosevelt's Infantile Paralysis Research Commission, announced at the annual dinner of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology last night.—*Chicago Tribune*, October 14, 1937.

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Social Workers Undergo Tests

Ninety-Four Take Examination Given in Los Angeles

One hundred and ninety-eight social workers volunteered for examinations when tests to determine their qualifications for this type of public service were conducted in Los Angeles and five other California cities recently, Harry F. Henderson, Chairman of the Board of Examiners of the California Conference of Social Workers, announced.

Miss Mary Stanton, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Council of Social Agencies, was in charge of the tests, which were given ninety-four candidates in this city. Sixty-four persons submitted to the tests in San Francisco, nine in San Bernardino, eight in Sacramento, and seven in Fresno.

"There are 1,513 persons registered as active social workers in California," Henderson said, "and since registrations were started a total of 1,654 persons have signed."

To Seek Law

Registration and examination of social workers, Henderson pointed out, is in line with the federal demands that social standards be elevated.

"It is the hope of the conference, at the next session of the legislature, that legislation will be enacted that will take over this voluntary project and make registration of social workers compulsory," he explained, "so they may have the uniform professional standing now enjoyed by other professional workers, such as teachers, doctors, and lawyers."—*Los Angeles Times*, November 14, 1937.

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Los Angeles County Hospital Cuts Mortality Rate

Reduction Since 1930 at County Institution Equals 1,800 Cases

Reductions in mortality rate at the General Hospital since 1930, in effect, added 1,800 patients to the number of recoveries in the last three fiscal years, according to medical records on file at the institution.

Credits Doctors

Major credit for this accomplishment belongs to the doctors of the attending staff, who donate their services to